دُرُوسُ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا

For Non-Native Speakers

الْجُزْءُ الثَّالِثُ

Book 3

الدكتور ف. عبد الرحيم

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Annotated Solutions

Lesson 27

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لُغَةُ الْقُرْآنِ
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Note:
Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.

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(٢٧) اَلدَّرْسُ السَّابِعُ وَالْعِشْرُونَ

The Twenty Seventh Lesson

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : يَاأُسَامَةُ، اَلْمُرَاقِبُ يَطْلُبُكَ فِي مَكْتَبِهِ.

- The Teacher: O'Osama, the supervisor requests you (wants to see you) in his office.

أُسَامَــةُ : أُرِيدُ أَنْ آخُــذَ مَعِي زَمِيلَيَّ هَذَيْنِ.

- Osama: I want to take with me these two classmates of mine.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : لَمْ يَطْلُبِ الْمُرَاقِبُ إِلاَّ إِيَّــاكَ.

- TT: The supervisor did not ask (for anyone) except you.

أُسَامَــةُ : أَخْشَى أَنَّهُ نَسِيَ. إِنِّي وَإِيَّاهُمَا مُشْتَرِكُونَ فِي مُسَابَقَةِ السِّبَاحَةِ.

FVIII

- O: I am afraid that he forgot. Indeed I and they (2) are participating in the swimming competition

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : خُذْهُمَا إِذاً . . . أَيْنَ كِتَابُ الْمُدِيرِ يَاإِبْرَاهِيمُ؟

- TT: Take them (2) in this case ... Where is the book of the principal, O'Ibrahim?

إِبْرَاهِيمُ : أَعْطَيْتُهُ إِيَّــاهُ.

- Ibrahim: I gave it to him.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : وَأَيْنَ دَفَاتِرُ الطُّـــلاَّبِ؟

- TT: And where are the notebooks of the students?

إِبْرَاهِيمُ : أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ إِيَّاهَــــا.

Plural of irrational noun = Feminine Singular

I: I gave those to them.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : وَأَيْنَ مَجَــلَّتِي؟

- TT: And where is my magazine?

إِبْرَاهِيمُ : أَعْطَيْتُكَهَــا. أَوْ إِيَّاهَا

- I: I gave it to you.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : مَتَى أَعْطَيْتَنِيهَا؟

- TT: When did you give it to me?

إِبْرَاهِيمُ : أَعْطَيْتُكَهَا أَمْسِ فِي مَكْتَبِكَ. أَخَذْتَهَا وَوَضَعْتَهَا فِي الدُّرْجِ.

- I: I gave it to you yesterday in your office. You took it and you put it in the drawer.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : نَعَمْ، اَلْآنَ تَذَكَّرْتُ . . . مَا اسْمُكَ يَاأَخِي؟

- TT: Yes, now I remember ... What is your name, O'my brother?

هُـــوَ : أَإِيَّايَ تَسْأَلُ يَاأُسْتَاذُ؟

- He: Is it me you are asking, O'teacher?

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : نَعَمْ، إِيَّــاكَ أَسْأَلُ.

- TT: It is you I am asking.

FVIII لَحِقَ - يَلْحَقُ

هُـــوَ : اِسْمِي عُكَاشَــةُ، اِلْتَحَقْتُ بِالْمَعْهَدِ الْيَوْمَ. وَالْتَحَقَ مَعِي ثَلاَثَةٌ

Masc. name

- He: My name is Okasha. I joined the institute today. And three students joined with me

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Diptote
نَعْتٌ

طُلَّابٍ مِنْ بَلَدِي . هُمْ فِي فَصْلٍ آخَرَ . يَاأُسْتَاذُ، أَرْجُو أَنْ تُسَاعِدَنِي فَقَدْ فَاتَتْنِي دُرُوسٌ كَثِيرَةٌ .

from my country. They are in another class O'teacher, I request that you help me as I have missed many lessons. (lit: many lessons have missed me).

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : سَأُسَاعِدُكَ وَإِيَّاهُمْ إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ .

- JJ: I will help you and them, if Allah Wills.

عُكَاشَةُ : لَنْ نَنْسَى مُسَاعَدَتَكَ إِيَّانَا أَبَدًا إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ .

- O: We will not forget your help to/for us forever, if Allah Wills.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَرَاكَ تُجِيدُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ . مَنْ عَلَّمَكَ إِيَّاهَا؟

- JJ: I see/think you to be proficient in the Arabic language. Who taught it to you?

عُكَاشَةُ : عَلَّمَنِي إِيَّاهَا أَبِي .

- O: My dad taught it to me.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : اِقْرَأِ الْآيَاتِ يَاحَامِدُ .

- JJ: Read the ayahs, O'Hamid.

حَامِدُ : (يَسْتَعِيذُ وَيُبَسْمِلُ ثُمَّ يَقْرَأُ) : ﴿إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ﴾ [اَلْفَاتِحَة/ ٤]

FX

Hamid: (He says Isti'azah and Basmalah, then reads): 'Only you we worship and only from you do we seek help'.

﴿وَقَضَى رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا . . . ﴾ [اَلْإِسْرَاء/ ٢٣] .

'And your Lord decreed that you worship no one except Him and do good to your two parents...'

﴿يُخْرِجُونَ الرَّسُولَ وَإِيَّاكُمْ . . . ﴾ [اَلْمُمْتَحِنَة/ ١] .

'They drive out the Messenger and yourselves'.

اللَّامُ الْمُزَحْلِقَةُ ﴿وَإِنَّا أَوْ إِيَّاكُمْ لَعَلَى هُدًى* أَوْ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ﴾ [سَبَأ/ ٢٤] .

'And indeed we or you upon guidance, are in clear error'

(يُسْمَعُ رَنِينُ الْجَرَسِ)

(The ringing of the bell is heard)

مَصْدَرٌ ← مَ بِهِ

حَامِدُ : هَذَا يَوْمُ زِيَارَةِ الْمُدَرِّسِينَ إِيَّانَا فِي الْمَهْجَعِ . نَنْتَظِرُ الْمُدِيرَ وَإِيَّاكَ بَعْدَ صَلَاةِ الْعَصْرِ .

- H: This is the day of the visitation of the teacher to us in the hostel. We will wait for the principal and for you after the Asr prayer.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : سَنَزُورُكُمْ إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ .

- JJ: We will visit you if Allah Wills.

* for this noun see a sheet at the end

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1- Answer the following questions:

١ ـ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَـــةِ :

(١) مَا اسْمُ الطَّالِبِ الْجَدِيدِ؟

(٢) مَنْ عَلَّمَهُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ؟

(٣) فِي أَيِّ مُسَابَقَةٍ يَشْتَرِكُ أُسَامَةُ وَزَمِيلَاهُ؟

See next page

2- The pronoun is either attached or detached.

٢ ـ اَلضَّمِيرُ إِمَّا مُتَّصِلٌ وَإِمَّا مُنْفَصِلٌ .

So the detached pronoun: فَالضَّمِيرُ الْمُنْفَصِلُ : مَا يُبْدَأُ بِهِ فِي النُّطْقِ ، وَيَقَعُ بَعْدَ (إِلَّا) ، نَحْوَ:

What begins with it in the speech, and occurs after (except, particle of exception), e.g.:

(١) أَنَا مُسْـــلِمٌ. I am a Muslim. (٢) مَا فَهِمَ الدَّرْسَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ . 2, No one understood the lesson except you.

(٣) إِيَّاكَ رَأَيْتُ. It was you I saw. (٤) مَا رَأَيْتُ إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ . 4, I did not see (anyone) except you.

❋ وَالضَّمِـيرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ : مَالَا يُبْدَأُ بِهِ فِي النُّطْقِ ، وَلَا يَقَعُ بَعْدَ (إِلَّا) ❋ And the attached pronoun,

كَالتَّاءِ وَالْهَاءِ فِي : رَأَيْتُهُ . What does not come in the beginning of the speech, and does not occur after (except), like 'ta' and 'ha' in: 'I saw him'

'Particle of Exception'

نَعْتٌ

ضَمَائِرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُنْفَصِلَـــةُ : The detached pronouns of nominative (case):

هُوَ. هُما . هُمْ/ هِيَ . هُمَا . هُنَّ/ أَنْتَ . أَنْتُما. أَنْتُمْ/ أَنْتِ . أَنْتُما .
أَنْتُنَّ/ أَنَا . نَحْـــنُ .

He . They (2). They (>2)/ She . They (2f). They (>2f)/ You . You (2). You (>2)/ You (f) . You (2f). You (>2f)/ I . We.

نَعْتٌ

ضَمَائِرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلَـــةُ : The attached pronouns of nominative (case):

(١) تَاءُ الْفَاعِلِ الْمُتَحَرِّكَةُ ، كَمَا فِي : ذَهَبْتُ ، ذَهَبْتُمَا ، ذَهَبْتُمْ ، ذَهَبْتُنَّ .

1, The 'ta' of the doer with a vowel sign, like in: I went, You (2 m,f) went, You (>2) went, You (>2f) went.

(٢) أَلِفُ الِاثْنَيْنِ ، كَمَا فِي : ذَهَبَا ، ذَهَبَتَا . يَذْهَبَانِ ، تَذْهَبَانِ ، اِذْهَبَا . الْأَمْرُ

2, Alif of duality, like in: They (2) went, They (2f) went, They (2) go, They (2f) go, You go (2 m,f).

(٣) وَاوُ الْجَمَاعَةِ ، كَمَا فِي : ذَهَبُوا . يَذْهَبُونَ . اِذْهَبُوا . الْأَمْرُ

3, Waw of the group (plurality), like in: They (>2) went, They (>2) go, You (>2) go.

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١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَـــةِ : Answer the following questions:

(١) مَا اسْمُ الطَّالِبِ الْجَدِيدِ؟

(٢) مَنْ عَلَّمَهُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ؟

(٣) فِي أَيِّ مُسَابَقَةٍ يَشْتَرِكُ أُسَامَةُ وَزَمِيلَاهُ؟ (يْ)

1) What is the name of the new student?

١. إِسْمُهُ عُكَاشَةُ

His name is Okasha.

2) Who taught him the Arabic language?

2. عَلَّمَهُ إِيَّاهَا أَبُوهُ

His father taught him it.

3) In which competition, Osama and his two classmates are participating?

3. يَشْتَرِكُونَ فِي مُسَابَقَةِ السِّبَاحَةِ

They are participating in the swimming competition.

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(٤) ياءُ الْمُخَاطَبَةِ، كَمَا فِي : تَذْهَبِينَ. اِذْهَبِي .

4) Ya of the second person, like in: You (f) go. You (f) go (command).

(٥) نُونُ النِّسْوَةِ، كَمَا فِي : ذَهَبْنَ، يَذْهَبْنَ، اِذْهَبْنَ .

5) Nun of feminine (plural), like in: They (>2f) went, They (>2f) go, You (>2f) go (command)

(٦) نَــا، كَمَا فِي : ذَهَبَنَــا .

6) 'Na' like in: We went.

❊ ضَمَائِرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلَــةُ :

❊ The detached pronouns of accusative (case):

إِيَّاهُ. إِيَّاهُمَا. إِيَّاهُمْ/ إِيَّاهَا، إِيَّاهُمَا، إِيَّاهُنَّ/ إِيَّاكَ، إِيَّاكُمَا، إِيَّاكُمْ/
إِيَّاكِ. إِيَّاكُمَا. إِيَّاكُنَّ/ إِيَّايَ. إِيَّانَا .

Him. Them (2). Them (>2) /Her, Them (2f), Them (>2f) /You, You (2), You (pl) / You (f), You (2f), You (>2f)/ I, we

❊ ضَمَائِرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُتَّصِلَــةُ :

❊ The attached pronouns of accusative (case):

سَأَلَــهُ. سَأَلَهُمَــا. سَأَلَهُمْ/ سَأَلَهَــا. سَأَلَهُمَــا. سَأَلَهُنَّ. /سَأَلَكَ .
سَأَلَــكُمَا. سَأَلَــكُمْ/ سَأَلَكِ. سَأَلَــكُمَا. سَأَلَــكُنَّ/ سَأَلَنِي .
سَأَلَنَا .

He asked him. He asked them (2). He asked them (>2)/ He asked her. He asked them (2f). He asked them (>2f)/ He asked you. He asked you (2). He asked (>2)/ He asked you (f). He asked you (2f). He asked (>2f)/ He asked me. He asked us.

❊ (ضَمِيرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُتَّصِلُ لِلْمُتَكَلِّمِ (اَلْيَاءُ) فَقَطْ . أَمَّا النُّونُ فَيُؤْتَى بِهَا لِوِقَايَةِ مَا قَبْلَهَا مِنَ الْكَسْرِ، وَتُسَمَّى (نُونَ الْوِقَايَةِ) .

❊ The attached accusative pronoun for the speaker (1st person) is only 'ya'. As for the 'nun' it is brought with it for protecting that which is before it, from the kasrah, and it is called (the nun of protection).

❊ ضَمَائِرُ الْجَــرِّ : لَا تَأْتِي إِلَّا مُتَّصِلَةً، كَالْكَافِ فِي (كِتَابِكِ)، وَالْهَاءِ فِي (لَهُ) .

❊ The pronouns of genetive (case): They do not come except as attached, like 'the kaf' in (your book), and 'the ha' in (for him).

❊ اِسْتَخْرِجْ الضَّمَائِرَ الْوَارِدَةَ فِي الدَّرْسِ . وَاذْكُرْ نَوْعَ كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهَا .

❊ Extract the pronouns that arrived (occurred) in the lesson. And mention type of each one of them.

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The attached Genitive pronouns ضَمِيرُ الْجَرِّ الْمُتَّصِلُ	The attached Accusative pronouns ضَمِيرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُتَّصِلُ	The detached Accusative pronouns ضَمِيرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلُ	The attached hidden nominative pronoun ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلُ الْمُسْتَتِرُ	The detached nominative pronouns ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُنْفَصِلُ	The attached nominative pronoun ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلُ	
فِي مَكْتَبِهِ	يَطْلُبُكَ	إِيَّاكَ	يَطْلُبُ [هُوَ]	هُمْ	اَلتَّاءُ فِي أَعْطَيْتُهُ	The 'ta' in I gave to him.
مَعِي	أَنَّهُ	إِيَّاهُمَا	أُرِيدُ [أَنَا]		اَلتَّاءُ فِي أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ	The 'ta' in I gave to them.
زَمِيلَيَّ	إِنِّي	إِيَّاهُ	آخُذُ [أَنَا]		اَلتَّاءُ فِي أَعْطَيْتَ	The 'ta' in you gave
مَجَلَّتِي	خُذْهُمَا	إِيَّاهَا	أَخْشَى [أَنَا]		اَلتَّاءُ فِي أَخَذْتَهَا	The 'ta' in you took it
فِي مَكْتَبِكَ	أَعْطَيْتُهُ	إِيَّايَ	خُذْ [أَنْتَ]		اَلتَّاءُ فِي وَضَعْتَهَا	The 'ta' in you put it.
	أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ	إِيَّاكَ	نَسْأَلُ [نَحْنُ]		اَلتَّاءُ فِي تَذَكَّرْتُ	The 'ta' in I reminded
اِسْمُكَ	أَعْطَيْتُكَهَا (اَلْكَافُ وَالْهَاءُ)	إِيَّاهُم	أَسْأَلُ [أَنَا]		اَلتَّاءُ فِي اِلْتَحَقْتُ	The 'ta' in I joined
أَخِي	أَعْطَيْتَنِيهَا (اَلْيَاءُ وَالْهَاءُ)	إِيَّانَا	أَرْجُو [أَنَا]		اَلْوَاوُ فِي تَعْبُدُوا	The 'ta' in you worship

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ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُنْفَصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْمُتَّصِلُ الْمُسْتَتِرُ	ضَمِيرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُتَّصِلُ	ضَمِيرُ الْجَرِّ الْمُتَّصِلُ
الْوَاوُ فِي يُخْرَجُونَ		تُسَاعِدَ	إِيَّاها	أَخَذْتَهَا	بَلَدِي
		سَأُسَاعِدُ	إِيَّاهَا	وَضَعْتَهَا	مُسَاعَدَتَكَ
		نَنْسَى	إِيَّاكَ	تُسَاعِدْنِي	أَبِي
		أَرَى	إِيَّاهُ	فَاتَتْنِي	رَبُّكَ
		تُجِيدُ	إِيَّاكُمْ	سأُسَاعِدُكَ	
		عَلَّمَ	إِيَّاكُمْ	أَرَاكَ	
		اِقْرَأْ	إِيَّانَا	عَلَّمَكَ	
		يَسْتَعِيذُ	إِيَّاكَ	عَلَّمَنِي	
		يُبَسْمِلُ		إِنَّا	
		يَقْرَأُ		سَنَزُورُكُمْ	
		نَعْبُدُ			
		نَسْتَعِينُ			
		نَنْتَظِرُ			
		سَنَزُورُ			

The 'waw' in they were made to exit

٣ ـ يُؤتَى بِضَمِيرِ النَّصْبِ مُنْفَصِلًا :

3- The detached accusative pronoun is brought:

(١) إِذَا كَانَ مَفْعُولًا بِهِ، وَتَقَدَّمَ عَلَى فِعْلِهِ، نَحْوَ: ﴿إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ﴾، إِذْ أَصْلُهُ «نَعْبُدُكَ».

1) When it is an object and it precedes its verb, e.g.: 'Only You we worship', when its origin is 'We worship You'.

(٢) إِذَا وَقَعَ مَفْعُولًا لِمَصْدَرٍ مُضَافٍ إِلَى فَاعِلِهِ، نَحْوَ: زِيَارَةُ الْمُدِيرِ إِيَّانَا الْيَوْمَ. ضَرْبُكَ إِيَّايَ أَشَدُّ مِنْ ضَرْبِي إِيَّاكَ.

أَشَدُّ (أَفْعَلُ)

م به

2) When it occurs as an object for the verbal noun and its doer is the mudaf ilaihi, e.g.: The visit of the principal to us is today. Your hitting me was more severe than my hitting you.

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(٣) إِذَا وَقَعَ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ، نَحْوَ: رَأَيتُكَ وَإِيَّاهُ. إِنِّي وَإِيَّاكَ نَاجِحَانِ.

3) When it occurs after the particle of conjunction, e.g.: I saw you and him. I and you are successful.

(٤) إِذَا وَقَعَ بَعْدَ «إِلَّا» نَحْوَ: مَا سَأَلْتُ إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ. لَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ.

4) When it occurs after (except) e.g.: I did not ask (anyone) except you. We don't worship (anyone) except Him.

(٥) إِذَا وَقَعَ بَعْدَ ضَمِيرِ نَصْبٍ مُتَّصِلٍ، نَحْوَ: أَيْنَ مَجَلَّةُ الْمُدِيرِ؟ أَعْطَيْتُهُ إِيَّاهَا.

5) When it occurs after the attached accusative pronoun, e.g.: Where is the magazine of the principal? I gave him it (I gave it to him.

❊ إِذَا كَانَ الضَّمِيرَانِ مِنْ رُتْبَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَجَبَ الْفَصْلُ كَمَا فِي الْمِثَالِ السَّابِقِ. وَإِذَا اخْتَلَفَا فِي الرُّتْبَةِ جَازَ الْوَصْلُ وَالْفَصْلُ، نَحْوَ: أَيْنَ كِتَابِي؟ أَعْطَيْتُكَهُ/ أَعْطَيْتُكَ إِيَّاهُ.

❊ When the two pronouns are from one (same) category it is necessary to detach like in the previous example. And when they are from different category, it is permissable to be attachment or detachment, e.g.: Where is my book? I gave it to you/I gave it to you.

اَلضَّمَائِرُ ثَلَاثُ رُتَبٍ، وَهِيَ:

The pronouns have three categories, and they are:

(أ) رُتْبَةُ الْغَائِبِ، وَضَمَائِرُهَا: هُوَ، هُمَا، هُمْ، هِيَ، هُمَا، هُنَّ.

A) The category of the absent (3rd person) and its pronouns are: He, They (2) They (>2), She, They (2f), They (>2f)

(ب) رُتْبَةُ الْمُخَاطَبِ، وَضَمَائِرُهَا: أَنْتَ، أَنْتُمَا، أَنْتُمْ، أَنْتِ، أَنْتُمَا، أَنْتُنَّ.

B) The category of the addressee (2nd person) and its pronouns are: You, You (2), You (>2), You (f), You (2f), You (>2f)

(جـ) رُتْبَةُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ، وَضَمَائِرُهَا: أَنَا، نَحْنُ.

C) The category of the speaker (1st person), and its pronouns are: I, we.

❊ اِسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الدَّرْسِ ضَمَائِرَ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلَةِ، وَاذْكُرْ سَبَبَ الْإِتْيَانِ بِكُلٍّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهَا مُنْفَصِلًا.

❊ Extract the detached accusative pronouns from the lesson and mention the reason of each one of them being detached.

See Next Page

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Because it occurred after .....

لَمْ يَطْلُبِ الْمُرَاقِبُ إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ (إِلَّا). ← 'Particle of Exception' - (except).

إِنِّي وَإِيَّاهُمَا : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ. - the particle of conjunction.

أَعْطَيْتُهُ إِيَّاهُ : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ ضَمِيرِ نَصْبٍ مُتَّصِلٍ مِنْ رُتْبَتِهِ.

أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ إِيَّاهُ : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ ضَمِيرِ نَصْبٍ مُتَّصِلٍ مِنْ رُتْبَتِهِ.

- attached accusative pronoun from its category.

أَإِيَّايَ تَسْأَلُ ؟ : لِتَقَدُّمِهِ عَلَى فِعْلِهِ. - Because it came before its verb.

إِيَّاكَ أَسْأَلُ : لِتَقَدُّمِهِ عَلَى فِعْلِهِ. - Because it came before its verb.

سَأُسَاعِدُكَ وَإِيَّاهُمْ : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ. - the particle of conjunction.

لَنْ نَنْسَى مُسَاعَدَتَكَ إِيَّانَا : لِوُقُوعِهِ مَفْعُولًا لِمَصْدَرٍ مُضَافٍ إِلى فَاعِلِهِ. - Because its object is a verbal noun whose doer is its mudaf ilahi.

مَنْ عَلَّمَكَ إِيَّاهَا : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ ضَمِيرِ نَصْبٍ مُتَّصِلٍ (هَذَا جَائِزٌ)

عَلَّمَنِي إِيَّاهَا أَبِي : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ ضَمِيرِ نَصْبٍ مُتَّصِلٍ (هَذَا جَائِزٌ)

- attached accusative pronoun (this is permissible)

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ : لِتَقَدُّمِ كِلَاهُمَا عَلَى فِعْلِهِمَا - Because both of them came before their (2) verb.

أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ (إِلَّا). - (except).

يُخْرِجُونَ الرَّسُولَ وَإِيَّاكُمْ : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ. - the particle of conjunction.

وَإِنَّا أَوْ إِيَّاكُمْ... : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ. - the particle of conjunction.

يَوْمُ زِيَارَةِ الْمُدِيرِ إِيَّانَا : لِوُقُوعِهِ مَفْعُولاً لِمَصْدَرٍ مُضَافٍ إِلَى فَاعِلِهِ. - Because its object occurred as a verbal noun (and) mudaf doer (for) upon its doer.

نَنْتَظِرُ الْمُدِيرَ وَإِيَّاكَ : لِوُقُوعِهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ الْعَطْفِ. - the particle of conjunction.

٤ ـ قَدِّمِ الْمَفْعُولَ بِهِ عَلَى الْفِعلِ فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي :

4- Precede (bring it before) the object before the verb in every sentence which follows:

(١) نَعْبُــدُكَ. إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُــدُ. 1) Only You we worship.

(٢) نَسْــتَعِينُكَ. إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ 2) Only You we seek help from.

(٣) نَسْــتَغْفِرُكَ. إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَغْفِرُ 3) Only You we seek forgiveness from.

(٤) رَأَيْتُــهُ. إِيَّاهُ رَأَيْتُ 4) Only you I saw.

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(٥) أَنَادَيْتَنِي يَاأُسْتَاذُ. أَإِيَّايَ نَادَيْتَ يَا أُسْتَاذُ ؟

5, Was it me you called, O'teacher ?

(٦) تَطْلُبُهَا الْمُدِيرَةُ. إِيَّاهَا تَطْلُبُ الْمُدِيرَةُ

6, (It is) her (that) the principal (f) is asking for.

(٧) سَأَلَهُمُ الْمُدِيرُ. إِيَّاهُمْ سَأَلَ الْمُدِيرُ

7, (It is) them (that) the principal (f) asked for.

٥ - تَأَمَّلِ الْمِثَالَ، ثُمَّ حَوِّلِ الْجُمَلَ الْآتِيَةَ عَلَى غِرَارِهَا مُسْتَعْمِلاً (إِلَّا) :

5- Ponder over the example, then change the following sentences on its pattern using (إِلَّا).

(١) رَأَيْتُــــهُ. مَا رَأَيْتُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ.

1, I did not see anyone except him.

(٢) نَعْبُـــدُهُ. مَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ

2, We do not worship (anyone) except Him.

(٣) يُحِبُّنِي الْمُدَرِّسُ. مَا يُحِبُّ الْمُدَرِّسُ إِلَّا إِيَّايَ

3, The teacher does not love (anyone) except me.

(٤) دَعَانَا الْمُدِيرُ. مَا دَعَا الْمُدِيرُ إِلَّا إِيَّانَا

4, The principal did not invite (anyone) except us.

(٥) عَاقَبَهُمُ الْمُدَرِّسُ. مَا عَاقَبَ الْمُدَرِّسُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُمْ

5, The teacher did not punish (anyone) except them.

٦ - ضَعْ فِي الْفَرَاغِ فِيمَا يَأْتِي ضَمِيرَ نَصْبٍ مُنْفَصِلاً. اِسْتَعْمِلِ النَّوْعَ الْمَذْكُورَ بَيْنَ الْقَوْسَيْنِ :

6- Put in the following blank places detached accusative pronoun. Use the kind mentioned between the two brackets.

(١) طَلَبَ الْمُدِيرُ أَحْمَدَ وَ إِيَّايَ (ضَمِيرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ)

1, The teacher asked for Ahmad and I.

(٢) سَأَلَ الْمُدَرِّسُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ إِيَّاكَ أَسْئِلَةً صَعْبَةً. (ضَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ)

2, The teacher asked Ibrahim and you difficult questions.

(٣) إِنَّ حَامِداً وَ إِيَّايَ نَاجِحَانِ بِتَقْدِيرٍ مُمْتَازٍ. (ضَمِيرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ)

3, Indeed Hamid and I are successful with excellent grades.

(٤) سَأَدْعُو الْمُدَرِّسِينَ وَ إِيَّاكُمْ إِلَى مَأْدُبَةٍ إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ. (ضَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِينَ)

4, I will invite teachers and you to a banquet if Allah Wills.

(٥) أَعْرِفُ أَنَّكَ وَ إِيَّاهُ مُجْتَهِدَانِ. (ضَمِيرُ الْغَائِبِ)

5, I know that you and he are hardworking.

٧ - حَوِّلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ عَلَى غِرَارِ الْمِثَالِ مُسْتَعْمِلاً الْمَصْدَرَ :

7- Change the following sentence on the pattern of the example using the verbal noun.

(١) نَنْتَظِرُ أَنْ يَزُورَنَا الْمُدِيرُ. نَنْتَظِرُ زِيَارَةَ الْمُدِيرِ إِيَّانَا.

1, We wait for the principal to visit us.

(٢) نُرِيدُ أَنْ يُخْرِجَهُ الْمُدَرِّسُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ. نُرِيدُ إِخْرَاجَ الْمُدَرِّسِ إِيَّاهُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ

2, We want that the teacher should take him out of the class.

(٣) أُحِبُّكَ أَكْثَرَ مِمَّا تُحِبُّنِي. حُبِّي إِيَّاكَ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ حُبِّكَ إِيَّايَ

3, My love for you is more than your love for me.

I love you more than what you love me.

إِخْرَاجُ is masdar of F IV which means to 'take someone out'

'We want the teacher's taking out of him from the class.'

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٨ ـ أجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ عَلَى غِرَارِ الْمِثَالِ :

8- Answer the following questions on the pattern of the example:

مَفْعُول بِهِ #2 #1

(١) أَيْنَ كِتَابُ الْمُدِيرِ؟ Where is the book of the teacher? — أَعْطَيْتُهُ إِيَّاهُ. 1) I gave it to him.

(٢) أَيْنَ مَجَلَّةُ الْمُدَرِّسِ؟ Where is the magazine of the teacher? — أَعْطَيْتُهُ إِيَّاهَا 2) I gave it to him. (magazine (f))

(٣) أَيْنَ قَلَمُ الْأُخْتِ؟ Where is the pen of the sister? — أَعْطَيْتُهَا إِيَّاهُ 3) I gave it to her.

(٤) أَيْنَ دَفَاتِرُ الطُّلَّابِ؟ Where are the notebooks of the students? — أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ إِيَّاهَا* 4) I gave those to them.

(٥) أَيْنَ دَفَاتِرُ الْأَخَـوَاتِ؟ Where are the notebooks of the sisters? — أَعْطَيْتُهُنَّ إِيَّاهَا* 5) I gave those to them (f).

(٦) أَيْنَ حَقِيبَةُ أُمِّي؟ Where is the handbag of my mother? — أَعْطَيْتُهَا إِيَّاهَا 6) I gave it to her.

(٧) أَيْنَ بَرْقِيَّتَا حَامِدٍ؟ Where are the two telegrams of Hamid? — أَعْطَيْتُهُ إِيَّاهُمَا 7) I gave those to him.

(٨) أَيْنَ رَسَائِلُ الْمُدَرِّسِينَ؟ Where are the messages of the teachers? — أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ إِيَّاهَا* 8) I gave those to them.

٩ ـ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ عَلَى غِرَارِ الْمِثَالِ :

9- Answer the following questions on the pattern of the example:

(١) مَنْ عَلَّمَكَ قِيَادَةَ السَّيَّارَةِ؟ Who taught you driving of the car? — عَلَّمَنِيهَا أَخِي . عَلَّمَنِي إِيَّاهَا أَخِي. 1) My brother taught it to me.

(٢) مَنْ أَعْطَاكَ هَذَا الْخَاتَمَ؟ Who gave you this ring? — أَعْطَانِيهِ أَبِي أَعْطَانِي إِيَّاهُ أَبِي 2) My father gave it to me.

(٣) مَتَى تُعْطِينِي هَذَا الْكِتَابَ؟ When will you give me this book? — سَأُعْطِيكَهُ غَدًا سَأُعْطِيكَ إِيَّاهُ غَدًا 3) I will give it to you tomorrow.

(٤) مَتَى تُرِينِي بَيْتَكَ؟ When will you show me your house? — سَأُرِيكَهُ بَعْدَ قَلِيلٍ سَأُرِيكَ إِيَّاهُ بَعْدَ قَلِيلٍ 4) I will show it to you after a little while (soon).

١٠ ـ تَمْرِينٌ شَفَوِيٌّ : يَقُولُ طَالِبٌ لِآخَرَ : يُرِيدُ فُلَانٌ كِتَابَكَ/ دَفْتَرَكَ/ قَلَمَكَ/أَفَأُعْطِيهِ إِيَّاهُ؟ وَيُجِيبُ الطَّالِبُ الْمَسْؤُولُ : نَعَمْ أَعْطِهِ إِيَّاهُ. أَوْ: لَا ، لَا تُعْطِهِ إِيَّاهُ.

10- Oral exercise: A student says to another: So and so wants your book/your notebook/your pen/Shall I give it to him? And the inquired student answers: Yes, give it to him. Or: no, don't give it to him.

١١ ـ(يُسْمَعُ رَنِينُ الْجَرَسِ) . (رَنِينٌ) مَصْدَرُ (رَنَّ يَرِنُّ) وَهُوَ عَلَى وَزْنِ (فَعِيلٌ) .

11- (The ringing of the bell is heard). رَنِينٌ is a verbal noun of (to ring) and it is on the pattern of فَعِيلٌ.

* Plural of irrational noun = Feminine Singular

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* هَاتِ مَصَادِرَ الْأَفْعَالِ الْآتِيَةِ عَلَى وَزْنِ (فَعِيلٌ) :

* Give verbal nouns of the following verbs on the pattern of (فَعِيلٌ).

صَفَرَ يَصْفِرُ	شَخَرَ يَشْخِرُ	صَهَلَ يَصْهِلُ
To whistle	To snore	To neigh
Whistling صَفِيرٌ	Snoring شَخِيرٌ	Neighing صَهِيلٌ

١٢ ـ هَاتِ جَمْعَ: الدُّرْجُ، وَالْخَاتَمُ.

12- Give plural of →

The drawer	The ring
Drawers أَدْرَاجٌ	Seals/Rings خَوَاتِمُ

١٣ ـ هَاتِ الْمُضَارِعَ وَالْأَمْرَ مِنَ الْأَفْعَالِ الْآتِيَةِ :

13- Give the present tense and the command tense for the following verbs :

تَذَكَّرَ. قَضَى . بَسْمَلَ . (Rubai Verb)

	تَذَكَّرَ	قَضَى	بَسْمَلَ
Present Tense :	يَتَذَكَّرُ	يَقْضِي	يُبَسْمِلُ
	To remember	To judge	To say Bismillah
Command :	تَذَكَّرْ	اِقْضِ	بَسْمِلْ
	Remember	Judge	Say Bismillah

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Analysis of Ayah, B3L27 (P231)

حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ

ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى اسْمِ إن

حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ

حَرْفُ جَرٍّ

إِسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى هُدًى وَهُوَ مَنْعُوتٌ

﴿وإِنّا أَوْ إِيَّاكم لَعَلَى هُدًى أَوْ في ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ﴾ [سبأ/ ٢٤]

إِنْ + نَا (إِسْمُهَا)

لَامُ الْمُزَحْلَقَة

حَرْفُ جَرٍّ

إِسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ بِالْكَسْرَةِ الْمُقَدَّرَة

نَعْتٌ

مَصْدَرٌ - مَرْفُوعٌ

‘ى’ added to indicate that the last radical was ‘ي’

(مَرْفُوعٌ) (هَدَىَ – يَهْدِيُ) ← (هَدَى – يَهْدِي) ← (هَدَى – يَهْدِي - هُدَيٌ) ← هُدَيْنٌ ← هُدَاْنٌ ← هُدَنْ ← هُدً + ى ← هُدًى (مَرْفُوعٌ)

(مَنْصُوبٌ) (هُدَيٌ) ← هُدَيْنٌ ← هُدَاْنٌ ← هُدَنْ ← هُدً + ى ← هُدًى (مَنْصُوبٌ)

(مَجْرُورٌ) (هُدَيٍ) ← هُدَيْنٌ ← هُدَاْنٌ ← هُدَنْ ← هُدً + ى ← هُدًى (مَجْرُورٌ)

Some similar words from the Qur’an are:

قُرًى، عُلًى، طُوًى، ضُحًى، سُوًى، سُدًى، نُهًى، قُوًى

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The New Words الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ

ٱشْتَرَكَ يَشْتَرِكُ ٱشْتِرَاكًا (VIII) To participate, to take part in something

مُشْتَرِكٌ (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Participant, مُشْتَرِكُونَ (جَمْعٌ)

سَابَقَ يُسَابِقُ مُسَابَقَةً (III) To compete, to try to get ahead or better

أَعْطَى يُعْطِي إِعْطَاءٌ (IV) To give, to provide

سَبَحَ يَسْبَحُ سِبَاحَةً (a-a) To swim, to float, to spread

إِذاً، إِذَنْ In that case

دُرْجٌ Drawer (of a table), أَدْرَاجٌ (جَمْعٌ)

ذَكَّرَ يُذَكِّرُ تَذْكِيرًا (II) To remind, to make a word masculine (in grammar)

ٱلْتَحَقَ يَلْتَحِقُ ٱلْتِحَاقًا (VIII) To join, to catch up, to reach up to, overtake

ٱسْتَعَاذَ يَسْتَعِيذُ اِسْتِعَاذَةً (X) To seek refuge

ٱسْتَعَانَ يَسْتَعِينُ اِسْتِعَانَةً (X) To seek help, to take help

قَضَى يَقْضِي قَضَاءً (a-i) To judge, to decree, to spend time

ٱتَّصَلَ يَتَّصِلُ ٱتِّصَالًا (VIII) To be joined or connected, to combine or unite, to get in touch

مُتَّصِلٌ (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Joined or connected

ٱنْفَصَلَ يَنْفَصِلُ ٱنْفِصَالًا (VII) To be separated or detached

مُنْفَصِلٌ (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Separated or detached

سَمَّى يُسَمِّي تَسْمِيَةً (II) To name

نَطَقَ يَنْطُقُ نُطْقًا (a-u) To articulate, to speak, to utter, to pronounce

رُتْبَةٌ Person e.g., first person, second or third person (as in grammar)

ٱخْتَلَفَ يَخْتَلِفُ ٱخْتِلَافًا (VIII) To differ, to be diverse, to be different

عَاقَبَ يُعَاقِبُ مُعَاقَبَةً (III) To punish, to take turns, to alternate

أَدَبَ يَأْدِبُ أَدْبًا (a-i) To invite guests

مَأْدُبَةٌ Feast, banquet, formal dinner, مَآدِبُ (جَمْعٌ)

قَادَ يَقُودُ قِيَادَةً (a-u) To lead, to drive (a vehicle)

خَتَمَ يَخْتِمُ خِتَامًا (a-i) To close, to seal, to stamp

خَاتِمٌ (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Ring, seal, stamp, wedding ring

صَفَرَ يَصْفِرُ صَفِيرًا (a-i) To whistle

شَخَرَ يَشْخِرُ شَخِيرًا (a-i) To snore

صَهَلَ يَصْهِلُ صَهِيلًا (a-i) To neigh

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ٱلصَّفْحَةُ الْأَخِيرَةُ مِنْ هَذَا الْمِلَفِّ

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